Nos. 12 Courtiand and 11 and 13 Dey ets. are now prepared to offer their Spring importations of British, French and German Day Goods. Among which brise - will find a choice - ek o Duras Goods, many styles of which are exclusively confined to them.

them.

Also a large assortiment of DOMESTIC GOODS containing the
leading and favorite at less. All of w.i.c. will be sold at the
lowest market rates.

L. O. Wilson & Co.

Novel, Brilliant, Original, Strikingly Elegant and markably Cheap.

KACA'S Spring Style of HAT will be ready on THURSDAY

EVENING, the Eath met.

KACA'S Spring Style of HAT is a novelty that must com-

KNOX's Spring Style of HAT is as "brilliant" in manufacture as it is "unique" in conception.

KNOX's Spring Style of HAT, "strikingly elegant," is sold at the concomical price of #4.

KNOX's Spring Style of HAT will be ready at the aforementance of the concomical price of #4.

KNOX's Spring Style of HAT will be ready at the aforementance of the spring Style of HAT will be ready at the aforementance of the spring Style of HAT will be ready at the aforementance of the spring Style of HAT will be ready at the aforementance of the spring style of the spring style

ESPENSCHEIB respectfully gives notice to his ESPENSCHEID respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that he will issue the SPRING FASSHOX for GENTLEMRS'S HATS for 1856 on SATURDAY NEXT. The universal celebrity which his Hats have obtained from their minsic beauty and excellence throughout the Union is the best marmitee that can be given for their superiority. He invites attention to the peculiar contour and distingué air of this superbarticle, with the fullest confidence that it will gain rather than less by a comparison with any hat, irrespective of price, that has ever been produced in New-York. Notwithstanding the expense attendant upon getting up these clegant Hats, the price will not vary from the old mark of #3 50.

No. 118 Nassau-st., between Beckman and Ann.

OUT-KNOX'S Spring Style of HAT. Call at his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton at., and In-spect it. Price #4

GENIN will issue his SPRING STYLE of Gentle-

men's Hars for 1856 on Saturday, March 1. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. THE LAST NOVELTY .- KNOX'S Spring Style of

BAT. Price only \$4. Cost of impection—no examine it, corner of Brandway and Fulland. BEEBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Briske Col., and now offer for sale, the Spring and Summer fashion for Gentlemen's Hars, made with their improved rentilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their Hars lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

THE DEMAND .- Everybody must have a HAT of Kaox's Spring Style. Everybody will have a Har of Kaox's Spring Style. Everybody knows that to procure a Har of Kaox's Spring Style, it only costs \$4. And everybody who must procure a Har of Kaox's Spring Style at the low price of \$4. abould know that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Visit him.

A Case of Paris Hats for Gentlemen, just GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. Opposite St. Paul's Church. "Erne, the 'Unter, and his 'Orse," as the cock-

ney says, draws immensely at the Broadway Theater, but the greatest attraction of the day is KNOX Spring Style of HAT. Price only \$4. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLIs not now made and cold by Silas C. Herring, or his assents, but manufactured and sold by the Patentees, with Wildest PATENT BURGLAR and POWDEN-PROOF LOCK, at the ware house, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

B. G. Wilder & Co., Patentees.

"How is it, if it costs Ebling \$15,000 to tially clean Broadway, can KNOX, the hatter, afford his Spri Style at the low price of \$4.2" This is one of the wonders our times. For its clucidation visit his (KNOX's) salesroon corner of Broadway and Fulton-at.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & have ready for sale Machines for Binding Straw Hats an other kinds of Hats. The Machines do the work far bette faster than any others. Call and see them at 323 Broadwa

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, cor. of Houston-st., New York.—Single Rooms, 50c., 75c. and \$1 per day. Parlors, with Bedrooms, \$150 to \$3 per day. Meals EXYRA, AND AS ORDERED. This new and large Hotel invites the atlention of travelers. Sidney Korman.

Navigation in Broadway is new open and access to the city is free, even to the residents of Jersey, Hoboken as Brooklyn. No wonder that there is a rate for Knon's Sprik Style of Hay. Those who ere manupolied should make an ear valit to the corner of Broadway and Fulton st.

FRENCH BUILDING STONE. CAEN, FRANCE, Of all dimensions,

Of all dimensions,

AND IN PARCELS TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS
OF PURCHASERS; FOR SALE BY
DEPPERMANN & ALBURTIS,
No. 90 Beaver

The launch of KNOX's Spring Style of HAT followed closely upon the heels—figuratively speaking—of frigate Niegers. The cost of the furmer is only \$4, while latter will tax Uncle Sam something over a million. Think o and visit KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton st.

J. SMITH DODGE, Dentist, has Removed from

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure true. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the first premium to this trues in 1825. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentitie Mort, Willard Parker and John M. Carnechan. An extensive list of names of mercan the and other gentlemen cured by this trues, may be seen at Mausit & Co.'s, No. 25 Mailen-lane, New York, and Marsh, Gorlies & Co.'s, No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

WHERE'S THE POLICE?-The hatters who ctarge \$5 for an indifferent Har think it an outrage that KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Funton-st, should sell his Spring Style for \$4. We think with the hatters. Where is the Police?

KELLOGG'S SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HAYS 1836—Now ready. Also, as large a variety of fashionable.

Caps and Felt Hats as can be found in this city.

KELLOGE, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

\$15 ONLY FOR A HOMESTEAD.-A few reserved Building Lors in the flourishing visinge of Land, L. 1. 50 by 200 feet, and fifty Farms will be vided among 350 subscribers on the 44h of March, 1256, giving the each for only #15, payable in instalments, a farm of from 20 serves, or a building lot equal to four city lots. This visinge building up fast. Merchants and mechanics are locating he A steam-engine of 20 horse-power mas just been put up. For share apply immediately to Chas. Wood No. 208 Broadway.

Remember, for your Spring HAT, you must visit

KNOK.
Remember, his price is but \$4.
Remember, that his Hars are unapproachable in beauty, style and durability.
Remember, that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway are fullon-st.
In the language of the ghost of Hamlet's father, "Remember?"

CIRCULAR No. 2.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Office of "The Dunyer & Forsyth Manufacturing Company," Rochester, New York.

The "Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Company" feel compelled to notice another statement that has been put forth by interested parties to the injury of the Company.

First—An article is going the rounds of the newspapers and industrionsly circulated, to the effect that the Baltimore Court of Common Pleas decreed in a recent case that Fairbanks' Scales are the standard.

industrically circulated, to the effect that the Galtimore Court of Common Pleas decreed in a recent case that Fairbank's Scales are the standard.

That question arose before the Court, which is one of limited at a local pursidiction, and whose decisions have no validity beyond the County, in a case involving the relative accuracy of Fairbank's Scales and those of another manufacturer, not ours, the Particular Scales and those of another manufacturer, not ours, the Particular Case before the Court; and it is sufficient to say that although the Fairbank's Scale was shown to be more accurated than the other, and hence was decided in That Case to govern, it forms no evidence that as between other makers it is more accurate, or that a precedent is established to govern other cases. It will handly be pretended that a case decided in a local and inferior Court u you facts arising upon the particular case and between two makers, is to serve as establishing by law for all TERRITORY and for all time and upon the particular case and stance the decision may have been right and the very next case, and under other circumstances, a different decision that and the country of the country of the country of the same bustness. We appeal from such representations to the thousands who have used and are still using our waves, and sahmit to the Public, whether we are not justified in thus noticing these attempts to bolster up by fabricated statements a business that FABR COMPRITION.

The Company are manufacturing and furnishing upon order the best quality of Scales, such as Railroad, Warehouse and France Scales; also a superior article of Fire Rei and Burgala. Proof Sales, we appear article of Fire Rei and Burgala Ke. Prompt attention given to Ulorders.

Respectfully.

N. B. Our Agents in New York are Messrs. Duekker, Hough & Ch. No. 18 Whitehall and No. 18 Stone st.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER of this Winter In producing Colds, Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints, afford all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of Park's Bat-sam or WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects even in con firmed cases is tested by a share bottle. Sold everywhere Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-at.

PIANOS .- A few Boston and New-York PIANOS for Sale on monthly payments. Mclodeous of superior quality at low prices. Second hand Planos. \$75, \$100, \$125. Music on third off, at No. 335 Broadway.

Horace Waters, Agent.

HOSTETTER.-The surprising effects of Hos-THYTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in removing Bile, foreing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating Dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, either make or female, should try it at once. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists. BARKES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, courser Duamest.

To Southern and Western Merchants-INFORTANT CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is DESELERS ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

DESRLERS ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE FILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known bouses in this city: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclayset, C. URALES H. RING, co. Broadway and Johnest; Hall, DENON & FRANKE, No. 149 Chamber-st.; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklinst.; STERRINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 48 CHIS-81; BUSH & GALE, No. 126 Greenwichest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Are you losing flesh

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS stand probusinent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous Dvs. the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wins and Toorans are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-

THE METROPOLITAN

DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN, HATON, ROBINSON & COURSEN,
WM. E. ROBINSON, No. 267 Broadway,
WM. A. COURSEN,
Have formed a Law Partnership, and have opened new office
as above, where all business in any of the Courts will mest with
recorder distriction.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

To Our Friends.—Subscribers, in sending as remintances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office. and State.
The Rev. Wm. Tilley, Jofferson. What State?

T. B. FINLAY. Where do you wish the four papers sent?

SESATE, Feb. 29 .- The correspondence in reference to the proposed arbitration of the Central American question was sent to the Senate, the reading of which with some debate thereon, consumed the session. Ad iourned to Monday.

Mr. Collins received a dispatch yesterday afternoon from a passenger in the America who is familiar with the Collins steamers, stating that on the Tuesday after leaving Liverpool he saw a large steamer without a bowsprit, and with a signal in her rigging, running for the English Channel. We know of no other sea steamers having no bowsprit excepting the Collins boats, and there is a hope that the steamer seen was the Pacific. It is possible, however, that it was some English steamer which had lost her bowsprit by an accident. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the Wednesday previous to the sailing of the America, so that it could not have been that ship. The next steamer due here, the Baltic, may not bring any advices of the safety of the missing ship, even if the steamer seen was the Pacific, as she left Liverpool on Wednesday, and the Pacific could hardly have arrived before Monday following. Still, she may have been spoken and some information obtained

The steamship America arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 16. Politically, nothing of importance had transpired during the week, but in a commercial sense the news is more important. Some excitement still existed in England respecting the troubles with the United States, but it was not general, and there was but little apprehension of war. An interesting debate took place in Parliament on the evening prior to the America's departure, touching American affairs. The Peace Congress was to meet in Paris during the following week, and pending that event all was quiet.

The steamship Atlantic will sail for Liverpool to-day at 12 o'clock. THE TRIBENE FOR EUROPE, to go by this steamer, will be published this morning at 9 o'clock. The mails close at the Post-Office at 104 a. m.

The correspondence between Great Britain and the United States with regard to a proposed arbitration of the Central American Clayton-Bulwer Treaty difficulty, is printed entire in our paper this

We give to-day the very able and comprehensive address of the Republican Convention assembled at Pittsburg on the 22d of February. It lays down a platform upon which, as it appears to us, no reasonable, honest and patriotic man, of whatever section of the country he may be an inhabitant, or to whatever political party he may hitherto have belonged, need decline or even very consistently refuse to stand.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

In another column will be found the decision of the slave-catching Commissioner Pendery, in which he decides to earn twenty dollars instead of ten, by holding that the Cincinnati fugitives are slaves and must be returned to their respective masters. He admits that if, when they had once been voluntarily brought into Ohio, they had then claimed their freedom, it would have been impossible to send them back by any process of law, and that they would have been entitled to their liberty. But having been taken back to Kentucky, they relapsed, according to his account, into the condition ot slaves. This doctrine is based upon a Kentucky decision, which is thus made to override the law of Ohio.

But though the fugitives were thus decided to be slaves, the Sheriff still claimed to hold them, or part of them, on the indictment for murder. To get them out of his hands the Marshal had them brought before Judge Leavitt, one of those satelites of the Slave Power distributed all through the Free States in the capacity of United States District Judges. The report which we print today contains only a part of the proceedings on that hearing. A special telegraphic dispatch, printed in our yesterday's paper, stated that this Judge Leavitt had decided that, notwithstanding the indictment for murder, they were the Marshal's priseners and not the Sheriff's, and that under this decision they had been delivered to the Marshal, and, under a guard of 200 deputies, had been carried across the river to Kentucky. This, if so, is a new and most aggravated case of the humiliation o State officers and laws under the authority, or pretended authority, of the Fugitive Slave act. What aggravates this outrage upon State Rights is, that at the very time there was pending, as appears from a report of the proceedings which we also give, a process on a habeas corpus before a State Judge, to test the question of Mr. Commissioner Pendery's authority to play the part of judge and jury in these cases, the civil procedure before an Ohio Judge was being treated with the

same contempt as the criminal law of the State.

Before making any comments upon this grave invasion of the rights of Ohio, we prefer to have the plain state of facts before us. We shall only say now that Slavery, if it chooses thus to put itself into conflict, not only with individual sentiments of humanity, but with the corporate rights and criminal jurisdiction of the States, is engaging in a contest in which it cannot fail to go eventually to the wall. If such is to be the operation of the Fugitive Slave Act, even the most desperate Hunkers of the North will scarcely consent to submit to it, and will begin to call loudly for its repeal.

ATROCIOUS JUDGES. The idea has been started in quite a number iournals, both critical and political, and dwelt upon with considerable emphasis, that it is absurd to compare the atrocious judges of our times with those of the era of Charles II. and James II., or to think for a moment of classing our Kanes, Griers, Curtises, Ingrahams, Millers and Penderys with the Jeffreys, the Scroggses, the Norths, the Hydes, Heaths and Kellyngs of that dark period of English history. The idea of the journals above referred to seems to be, that while the atrocious judges of the times of the latter Stuarts were horrible and bloody monsters, who, without any regard to the restraints of law and justice, sought to promote the tyrannical designs of the masters to whom they owed their appointments. The atrocious judges of our day are, after all, very nice, good-natured, amiable, well-intending gentlemen, a little extravagant perhaps in some of their notions, but, notwithstanding, men of the best intentions, from whom the country need apprehend no danger. This is a view in which we cannot join. On

the contrary, it seems to us in the highest degree false, delusive and dangerous. We are fully of Jefferson's opinion, so often and so earnestly repeated throughout his entire correspondence, "that the great danger to the democratical insti-"tutions of this country is from the courts and the "lawyers"-a danger never so great as it has been for the last four or five years, and still is t this moment, because never before have we been cursed with judges so fanatical in their devotion to tyranny and so constantly impelled to the utmost stretch of effort by an Executive Government as hostile to humanity and its rights as themselves -men many of whom were placed on the bench for the very reason that they were known to be ready to exert the utmost stretch of their legal ingenuity, and to devote all the treasures of their legal learning (those of them who have any) to the neutralization if not the extermination of the rights of man and the rights of the States.

There is, moreover, another circumstance of great importance to this argument, and by which the danger of legal usurpations and oppressions is greatly aggravated. In Jefferson's time, so far as the Federal Government was concerned, it was only the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States against whose usurpations the country had to guard. It was from those judges sitting together as the Supreme Court, or sitting separately in their respective circuits, upon whom alone it was necessary to keep an eye-they alone being in a position to prostitute the law to the purposes of tyranny. But, in addition to the danger to be apprehended from this quarter-and the constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States at this moment is by no means such as to command the entire confidence of the friends of Liberty and State Rights-the recent legislation of Congress has studded the country all over with a host, as it were, of judicial mercenaries, whose ignorance and stapidity, in the case of many of them, are hardly less to be dreaded than their favatical malice.

First came the miserable attempt to eke out our present insufficient judicial system by conferring upon the District Judges the right to hold Circuit Courts. A tribunal composed of a single Judge, originally instituted chiefly for the trial of cases relating to the collection of the revenue, and of which the criminal jurisdiction was restricted to triffing cases, and even as to them subject to an appeal to the Circuit Court-was thus converted into a court for the trial of all criminal cases whatever, even those of life and death, a trial of which there can be no revision or reexaminationthe Supreme Court of the United States having most unaccountably directed that in criminal cases no writ of error lies to them.

But this is not the worst of it. The kidnapping act of 1850 has elevated to the rank of Judgesand Judges, too, without revision or appeal-a whole host of Commissioners, whose appointment and tenure of office depend entirely on the pleasure ally appointed for the humble ministerial duty of taking affidavits and acknowledgements of bail, but authorized by the kidnapping act of 1850 to exercise jurisdiction and to give judgment, absolute and without appeal-as Mr. Commissioner Pendery is doing at this moment at Cincinnati-upon questions involving not only the highest personal rights, but the nicest points of Federal jurisdiction and State authority-points upon which these ten-dollar, pettifegging, unconstitutional Judges are authorized by that infamous act to set at defiance the State Courts and the State authorities, no less than the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the sentiments of universal humanity. and to spend any amount of the public money in hiring blackguard cutthroats to assist them and the Marshal in doing it.

In what respect, we should like to know, can any real distinction be pointed out between the atrocious Judges of Charles II. and his brother and the atrocious Judges of the times of Fillmore and Pierce ? In the former times a convulsive effort was made to reëstablish over the English people that absolute dominion, shaken and for a time prostrated and overturned by the growing wealth, intelligence and religious sentiment of the productive classes. In our times a like effort is making to reestablish and to extend the slaveholding domination, which the growing intelligence and improved conscienclousness of the North bad begun to shake off. The ery in those days of the fanatics of absolute power was-the mearchy and the church in danger! The ery of the Pro Slavery fanatics of our day isthe Union in danger! and as then so now, the judicial bench is a favorite position whence to utter forth these wailings, and to hurl imprecations, then at the heads of Whigs and Dissenters, and now at the heads of Republicans and Abolitionists.

To promote the designs of tyranny, the atrocious Judges of those days were not only ready to rake together all the wretched old tyrannical precedents of constructive treasons; they were prompt when precedents were wanting, themselves to make new additions, legal or not, of which cunning served for warp and malice for filling. Can a case be found in all the reports of the times of Charles II. and James II., which, in deliberate, bloodthirsty perversion of the law, outruns Judge Kane's attempt to get Caspar Hanway and other good citizens of Pennsylvania hanged for treason. because they declined to serve as bum-bailiffs to to the United States Marshall for the enforcement of the kidnspping writ? Can there be found in the whole course of the English reports, from first to last, a single case in which the malicious perversion of the law was more evident, or more without excuse, than in the false imprisonment of Pass-

more Williamson?

If our atrocious Judges do not proceed the

full bloody lengths of their predecessors it is owing more, we apprehend, to the milder spirit of these times than to any lack of bad-will in them. But we must not be quite too certain that we too may not have our Jeffries and our "bloody assize." Already is it given out by the echoes of the Administration that the men of Kansas who shall dare to accept office and take oaths under the Free State Constitution are to be arrested and tried for treason. With such Judges on the beach as those who have been rewarded for their low political services elsewhere with judicial appointments in Kansas, and with the Missouri Border Ruffians lately in arms against Lawrence to act as Jurors, there is but too much reason to fear that not a single brutality perpetrated by Jeffries in the west of England will fail of a copy in our West-so far at least as the pitiful tools of a like arbitrary Administration may be able to copy a man who, with all his faults, possessed an acuteness of intellect, and capacity of expression, and a readiness of resources, infinitely beyond what they can boast of. Perhaps, however, if the trials should actually come off, Judge Grier may be appointed a special Commissioner to hold the "ass ze."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the organ of the Massachusetts Hunkers, has exhibited in reference to the nomination of Fillmore not only a great deal more sense and sagacity but a great deal more political consistency, principle and self-respect, than our Commercial Advertiser. Instead of imitating the example of that ill-advised and unfortunate journal in rushing headlong to offer itself as a convenience to the Know Nothings and through them to the Border Ruffians, The Boston Daily Advertiser is in no haste to commit itself thus to become a servant of servants. Taking the ground, which The Commercial Advertiser also admits to be the necessary one, that Mr. Fillmore is not a Whig candidate, but the candidate of the Know-Nothings, the Boston paper intimates pretty plainly that it never can be brought to support him on that platform. It loves Whig principles as well as The Commercial, and for that very reason it can feel no partiality for an oath-bound and dark-lantern candidate. At all events, it prefers to wait to see who may be nominated. It is a pity The Commercial Advertiser had not exhibited a little of the same

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856. The Senate to-day received and read some additional documents respecting the difficulties with Great Britain. Gov. Seward then made a guarded but pacific speech, squinting toward arbitration respecting Nicaragua, and helding Lord Clarendon as having tendered some sort of apology as regards the erlistment business. Hereupon Mr. Pearce of Maryland, and Mr. Stuart of Michigan, and Mr. Mason of Virginia rode the war-horse, insisting that the British apology was nothing or worse. Mr. Seward must evidently be fierce against Great Britain or the South will insist on war. I infer from their silence on the other point that the Nicaragua question is in the way of being settled,

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

prebably by arbitration.

The documents submitted to the Senate to-day on Mason's resolution of yesterday, asking whether Great Britain had proposed to this Government an arbitration on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, discloses some extraordinary facts and verify literally the statements made in my correspondence a fortnight ago. In commenting upon the speech of Lord Clarendon, I said no formal proposition had ever been submitted to the United States, and that it had only been introduced in casual conversation between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan more than a year ago, when the latter replied pleasantly that Russia was the only power we could consent or favoritism of the Circuit Judges-officers origin- to accept as an arbitrator, and England was at war with her. These representations attracted attention, and probably induced the call of the Senate. After Lord Clarendon's speech Mr. Buchanan called on him for an explanation, and Lord Clarendon said his statements were predicted on the interviews mentioned. Mr. Buchanan excepted to the warrant for such an unusual proceeding on so grave a matter. Lord Clarendon then informed him for the first time that his instructions on the subject had been sent to Mr. Crampton in November.

Neither these instructions nor the propositions were communicated to Mr. Marcy until Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, and then Mr. Crampton's only attempted explanation was that he overlooked the instructions at the close of a short dispatch. The most material part, too. An impression exists strongly nere that the same double-dealing has been exhibited in this matter as in the enlistment, and Mr. Crampton has shown himself either incompetent or delinquent, according to his own pretended justification. The suspicion is that these instructions were never sent at all until Mr. Buchanan made issue on facts contained in Lord Clarendon's speech, and they were contrived for the occasion. It is highly improbable that an astute Minister like Mr. Crampton would neglect important instructions on a serious question which had been pending for years and threatening the peace of two countries, when they contemplated a mode of adjustment.

FROM WASHINGTON. Editor'al Correspondence of The N.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856. Senator Wade's reëlection is hailed with heartfelt satisfaction by the Republicans here. The op position to him was based on Know-Nothingism.

Mr. Gough closed his Temperance Lectures here to-night to an audience of two thousand, crowding the Smithsonian to its utmost capacity. He goes to Baltimore.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1856. A Message was received from the President in re-sponse to the resolution asking whether Great Britain had offered to arbitrate concerning the Clayton-Bulwer The correspondence [which will be found in another

column) was read.

Mr. SEWARD said his correspondence placed the subject of Central American affairs in a light somewhat different from what it occupied when the debate commenced. As the case stood when submitted by commenced. As the case stood when submitted by the President, the communications between the two Governments consisted of arguments able and de-liberate on both sides, maintaining their respective nositions regarding the construction of the treaty, the United States demanding the fulfillment of it, and Great Britain quite as positively, he might say some-what offensively, refusing compliance. Under these circumstances he thought it has duty to express his opinions, and decided concurrence in the position this Government has assumed. It now appears that Great Britain is willing to print the the congratulated, the Senate on the more pacific and pleasing prospect concerning this changing, but still most important question. As to the culistment case, the correspondence shows the British Government may with plausibility, and perhaps conscientionally, say they had tendered what was regarded by them in the nature of an apology, which they may have considered as broad and as full as consistent with the honor of that Government to make. The President and Secretary of State may have thought the acknowledgment not sufficiently explicit, but it is equally certain Lord of State may have thought the acknowledgment not sufficiently explicit, but it is equally certain 'Lord Clarendon thought he had probably made all the application of the dignity and honor. The point of difference is the effect of the language used. It is enough to form the subject of discussion between the parties consels against the assumption, which would be a violent one, that Great Britain has made an explanation which ought not to be satisfactory.

Mr. PEARCE did not concur with the Senster, and was not willing that Mr. Seward's opinion should go

Mr. PEARCE did not concur with the Senator, and was not willing that Mr. Seward's opinion should go to the country as the deliberate view of the Senate. Such apology as we should claim from Great Britain had not been made. The disclosures in the correspondence on our part exhibits manliness, spirit and frankness, of which all should be proud. He was sorry no such spirit characterized Great Britain. Not only has no satisfactory apology been made, but the language used by the British Secretary amounts to taunts, and is therefore effective. Lord Clarendon says the United States have resorted to means to obtain evidence against her Majesty's servants or their agents by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened governments. Mr. P. said he was not an advocate of war, and hoped we should maintain peace; but he should never acknowledge that the correspondence furnishes any satisfactory apology for what was done by Great Britain. The power which invoked us to be neutral was the first to violate neutrality. Mr. STUART remarked that, notwithstanding the

speech of Clarendon in the House of Lords, it turns out, by the correspondence submitted, that no proposi-tion to arbitrate was ever submitted to Mr. Buchanan, ner anything in any dispatch from Clarendon to Mr. Crampton which comes up to that point. It seemed that Clarendon had given the British people to understand that that Government had assumed a generous disposition by offering arbitration—which we de-sined, and which will be renewed. Inasmuch as Great Britain does not intend to live up to that treaty confessed a strong inclination in his mind to abro Mr. SEWARD said he had expressed no opinion

that the British explanations ought to be satisfactory. He intended to show that Lord Clarendon had disavowed an intentional affront, and that it should not be a foregone conclusion that nothing in the nature of an had been made.

a foregone conclusion that nothing in the nature of an apology had been made.

Mr. MASON said a grave offense had been committed against this Government by Great Britain. It will be found in some manner and to some extend that Great Britain has lent herself to a violation of her obligations to this country under international relations, and violated our domestic laws, made for the protection of our own peace and nation. He understood Mr. Seward to say that some apology had been made by Great Britain for her offense. He (Mason) conceived an apology to be this—between nations as between gentlemen. When a gentleman does wrong and desires to make reparation, he apoligises—admits the wrong frankly and ingeniously without reservation, and places himself where he would have stood if the wrong had not been committed. He evinces an honorable purpose. He (Mason) submitted to the Hon. Senator (Seward) whether such an apology had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered adds ard) whether such an apology had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered adds insult to the general injury. If ever a question occurred in our international relations demanding indemnity for the past and security for the future, it was here presented, but he placed reliance on the good sense of the people of England and our own people, and when there is really no cause for war between honorable men none will arise. This he took for granted, and the people on both sides of the Atlantie will make up their minds jointly on the same terms.

Mr. MASON then moved that the printing of the British Enlistment document be increased to ten

British Enlistment document be increased to ten thousand copies, and the printing also of the same number of these received to-day, both to form one volume. Agreed to. Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 29.

Against the establishment of an Insurance Department of the State Government.

For the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New-BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the punishment of criminals within the Eighth Judicial District.

Anthorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to create a lean for the purpose of completing the Penitentiary buildings in that county.

In relation to the keeping of gunpowder, &c., in New-York.

New-York.

Relating to insurances in this State by foreign corporations in New-York City.

To aid the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

To restrain Banks of Deposit acting as Savings Banka. To appoint a Commission to locate a second State

unatic Asylum.

To amend the act relative to Mutual Insurance Companies.

To make the husband the heir of the deceased wife,

and vice versa.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to bridge

or tunnel the Niagara River at Buffalo. By Mr. NOXON-Amending the General Railroad By Mr. FERDON-To amoud the Act relative to

the care of trusht children.

By Mr. UPHAM For an appropriation for the Rochester University.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Hempstead, Queens Co.
To form a Commission for the purpose of equalizing
the State tax. (This bill authorizes the appointment of the State tax. (This bill authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the various counties and report an equalized assessment. The Supervisors to act upon the report made. The Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The vote on the passage stood: 18 Yeas; 5 Nays.)

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration in reply to the Senate resolution

calling for information.

The Bank Committee made a report in reply to the Senate resolution as to the policy of paying interest on deposits of foreign institutions in banks in this State.

ASSEMBLY

PETITIONS.
From the New-York Typographical Society for elief.
To bridge the Niagara River.

Against the Albany bridge.
REPORTS.
By Mr. ODELL.—Favorably for an appropriation enlarge the locks on the Chemung Canal. By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the act relative to

he sale of church property.

By Mr. SPINOLA-To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

By Mr. WARNER-To incorporate the Yorkville

(New-York) Library.

By Mr. ANTHON—Favorably on the Senate's bill incorporating the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.

By Mr. E. T. WOODS—To open River street,

Brooklyn.

By Mr. MATTESON (by report and bill)—In favor of repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law and reen-acting the old Excise Law, with some new provisions. The report was signed by a majority of the Com-

Mr. GREEN, from the minority moved that the re-port be laid on the table until the minority should

tion to lay on the table lost by Yeas 45, Nays 69. This was considered as a test of the question and insures the passage of the bill. CENTRAL BANK OF TENNESSEE.

Louisville, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

The notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are refused by the other Nashville banks. The bank is said to be owned in New-York. The Attorney-General of the State has been directed to examine into its condition. Their recent issues are payable at Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tenn. NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

WHERLING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

Navigation has been resumed from Cincinnati down.
There are prospects of the ice breaking here to-morrow. The Valley and Monongahela Rivers are breaking up; the lwater is very high at some points; at Brownsville it is sixteen feet, and rising. Wheeling Creek is gorged at its mouth, large bodies of ice having become wedged in, damming up the stream. We expect damage from the high water, but as yet all is safe.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

NORFOLE, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

The Bremen brig Beaver, from New-Orleans for Marseilles, put in with loss of sails and foremast sprung. The brig Falcon, before reported, will go on the ways without discharging.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

[BY THE HOUSE-PRINTING TRLEGRAPH, OFFICE P. WALL ST. HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856. The Royal Mail steamship America, Captain

Wakeman, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday the 16th inst., with 99 passengers, arrived here at 2:30 this morning. Her advices are consequently one week later than those received by the Asis at New York. She reports on the 17th, at 11:50 a.m., passed the Royal Mail steamship Africa from New-York for Liverpool.

A gentleman who came out in the America, and who appears to be intelligent and has a good knowledge of vessels, states that on the third day out from Liverpool he saw a steamer without a bowsprit and otherwise resembling the Collins beats, heading towards the St. George's Channel, with a signal set in the rigging, and as the Baltic (the only other Collies steamer which could have been in that neighborhood), arrived at Liverpeol some days previous, after a good run of eleven days, there appears to be some slight grounds for hope that the steamer seen may prove to have been the Pacific working her way back to Cork or Liverpool in a disabled condition.

ampton on the morning of the 10th inst. The Collins steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 1:15 p. m. on the 13th: The Ericsson arrived at Southampton on the

morning of the 14th, having in tow the Dutch brig-Anna Maria, which she found in distress with a valuable cargo on board, and towed her 350 miles. The steamship Arago sailed from Southampton

delphia line of steamers will resume their trips next month. Politically, nothing of importance had transpired

specting the troubles with the United States, but

The Peace Congress was to meet in Paris during the following week, and pending that event all was

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Conferences were expected to open on Monday, the 18th inst., but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pasha would postpone the meeting till probably Thursday, the 21st inst. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and the Russian Embassy is once more brilliant. The Marquis d'Azeglia has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favor of Count Cavour. Lord Clarendon leaves London on the 16th for Paris, Ali Pasha had left Constantinople for there, and Count Buol was hourly expected.

The London Advertiser says that Austria and France

know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the Fifth Point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conferences if she attempt to make as a sine qua non the disarming of the Eastern Coast of

France and Austria are likely to concur with Eagland, as to non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consuls into the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the razeeing of the Russian forts on the Cirassian coasts as a measure demanded by the interests

f Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black See

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" wouldn't

THE CRIMEA.

The Allies have exploded the last of the docks at Sevastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians continue to fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments were preparing to return home. The French army received the news of the peace with much dis-

atisfaction.
On the 29th of January six boats attempted a suron the 29th of January six boats attempted a sur-prise on the north side, but were discovered and re-pulsed by the French. The peace news caused con-siderable excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations which were being made for an attack on Gen. Dautemare's Division were discontinued, the orders being countermanded.

the treaty of peace is signed. ASIA.
The Russians gave a fete to General Williams and

Government of the United States relative to the con-duct of Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the

Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactor state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic it had required a French Minister, of the period, to be removed for such an infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was therefore atural.

the laws. Their jealousy on this head was therewatural.

He proceeded to show, from documents read at the ate trials in the United States, first, that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law; second, that he took means to evade it; and third, that he was step ported in his evasion by the Government of Nova-Scotia and the Governor-General of Canada, and urged to it by the Bome Government. Under these circumstances Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States was justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and the country. He therefore called his for a specific answer to this question: "What structions were given to Mr. Crampton?" Next, for a specific answer to this question: "What structions were given to Mr. Crampton?" Next, for an expression of opinion on the part of the House, that

structions were given to Mr. Crampton?" Next, we an expression of opinion on the part of the House, they were no parties to this violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

Lord Parlmerston replied, defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last dispatch from the American Government had been answered. Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Mr. Roebuck, whom he styled the mouthpiece of the calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston the continued: No man could mere strongly feel than he did the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country; but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment toward a kindred people, and another to entertain our feelings of self-respect. It was incambent upon those who were charged

The steamship Hermann arrived out at South-

for New-York on Wednesday, the 13th inst. It is announced that the Liverpool and Phila-

during the week, but in a commercial sense the news is important. Some excitement still existed in England re-

it was not general, and there was but little apprehension that war would ensue. An important and interesting debate took place

quiet.

both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion. The Vienna correspondent of The Times professes to

the Black Sea.

port. The London Times has an editorial which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to Eugland's success in the approaching Congress.

TURKEY.

believe it.

The English dragoon barracks had been accidentally free and consumed. No lives had been lost. There had been a fire also at Varna.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to the Principalities are still uncertain, Austria and France differing from England as to the prepriety of according representative institutions. It is said that the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, after

Tussef Pahsa, at (Fiflis, January 12. Advices from Trezibonde, January 20, state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, the 15th inst.

Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to "our relations" with the United States, and moved for the production of all the correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

in Parliament on the evening prior to the America's departure, touching American affairs.